

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841. OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY-PRODUCERS.

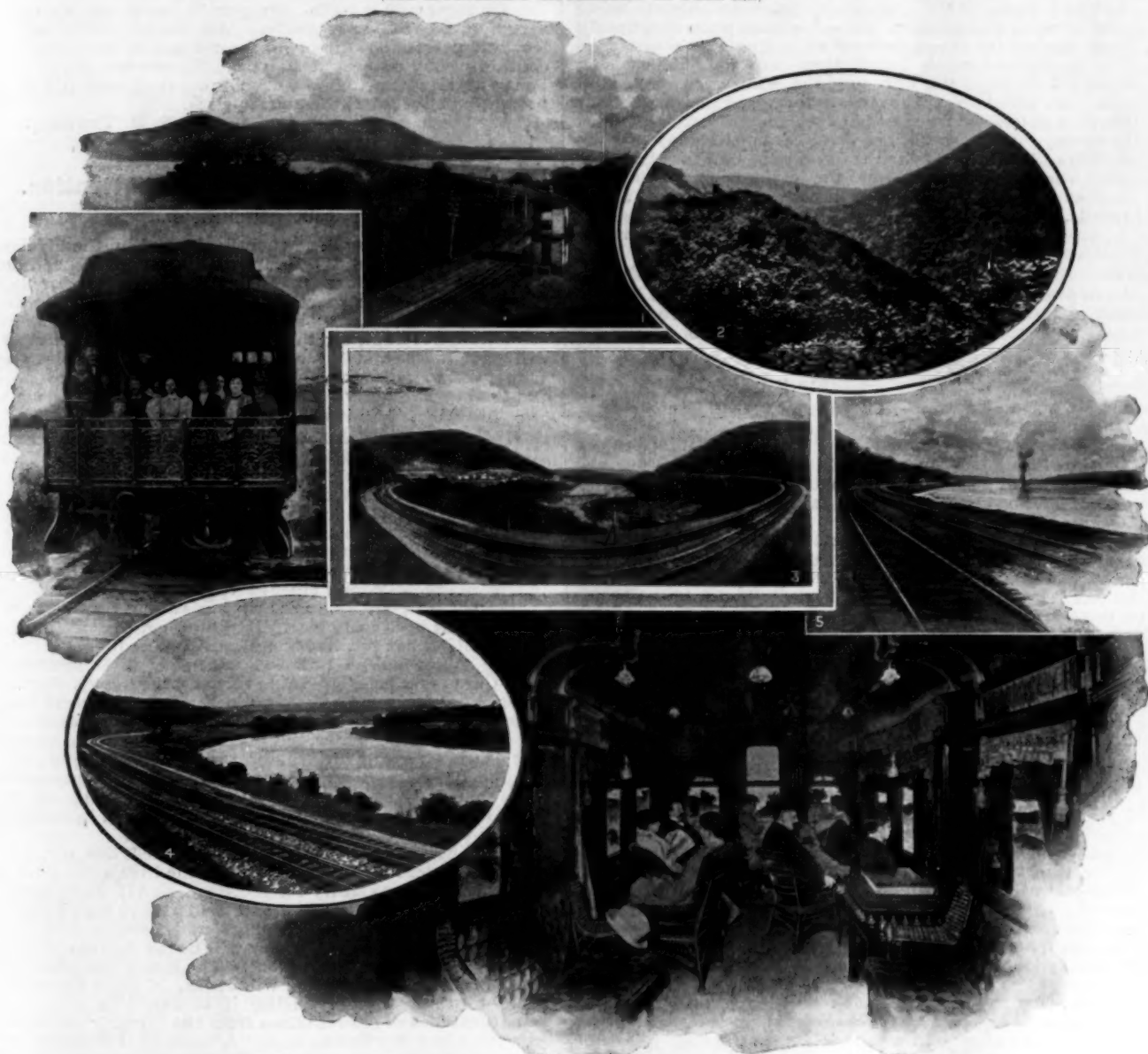
39th YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 17, 1899.

No. 33.

## Scenes Along the Pennsylvania Lines to Philadelphia.

(SEE INTERESTING INFORMATION ON PAGE 521.)



1. THE SUSQUEHANNA NEAR HARRISBURG.

4. THE BLUE JUNIATA.

3. HORSE SHOE CURVE.

FROM THE OBSERVATION CAR.

2. IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

5. OHIO RIVER NEAR PITTSBURGH.

## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

### A Successful Way to Sell Extracted Honey.

BY E. B. TYRRELL.

**I** SEND my promist report of success with my new method of selling extracted honey. In selling honey by this method, I have it put up in Mason quart fruit-cans, bearing my name and address on a highly-colored label, also another label containing directions for reliequifying.

Taking a number of cans so prepared, together with a sufficient number of circulars (of which I send a sample), I am prepared for my canvass.

On reaching my field of action, I distribute the honey and circulars around to the private houses, leaving a can of honey and one of each of the circulars, and on the following day, or the day spoken of in the small circular, I again call and collect what honey is not sold, and the pay for the rest. So far the plan has workt well, and I have lost no cans of honey, and I am positive I have made many sales where otherwise I would not have done so.

The benefits of this plan are as follows: Agents being considered by the majority as a common nuisance, nearly every one has "no" on the end of the tongue when anything is offered for sale by an agent, and the quickest way to get rid of him is the only thought, while many times, on reflection, people find they wish they had purchast. But this plan gets them from an unexpected quarter, "surprises the enemy," so to speak, and very few will deny you the privilege of leaving the honey; and once in a family (especially where there are children) the temptation to sample is too great to overcome, and if you have a good article a sale is made.

Again, this system dispels many doubts about its purity, for they reason that you would not leave it if it were not the genuine article, and, in fact, you wouldn't.

In practicing this system a strictly high-grade article must be handled, and you are establishing a future trade in honey. Genesee Co., Mich.

[The two circulars which Mr. Tyrrell mentions in the foregoing, read as follows:—EDITOR.]

[Circular No. 1.]

#### TO THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

Knowing that when household or other duties are pressing, you do not wish to listen to the clatter of an agent, and not having the time to fully explain what the accompanying circular does, I leave you what I have to sell, together with an explanatory circular, which you will please read, and I will call again to-morrow, when you can either return the honey, should you not wish to purchase, or else the price of the can, 35 cents. If you will not be at home on the above day, please leave the honey or cash at one of your neighbors, and oblige,

Yours for trade,  
E. B. TYRRELL.

[Circular No. 2.]

#### EXTRACTED HONEY.

Produced by - - - E. B. TYRRELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Extracted honey is simply comb honey minus the comb. If you take a cake of comb honey, cut off the cappings or cover to the cells of honey, lay the cake in the bottom of a tin-pail, and then swing the pail around in a circle at arm's length, the honey on the side of the cake next to the bottom of the pail will be thrown out by centrifugal motion. Now turn the cake over, repeat the whirling process, and you have the comb emptied of its honey, and yet not destroyed. This liquid honey left in the pail is extracted honey. In the production of extracted honey by the bee-keepers, large combs are used, and the whirling is done by a machine or extractor, and the emptied combs are replaced in the hive for the bees to again fill with honey, when they are again extracted. As more honey can be gotten by this process, as the bees are saved the expense of building comb you can readily see why it can be sold cheaper than comb honey, and yet be just as good and pure in every respect.

Extracted honey will granulate or become white and hard in cold weather, and while at first this may seem to be a detriment, it is not, for it can be reduced to its liquid form again by simply heating it. Place the can or dish containing the honey you wish liquefied in warm water, when in a short time the honey will all melt, and will not granulate again for a long time, BUT BE SURE AND DO NOT LET THE WATER GET TOO HOT, not hotter than you can bear your hand in, as overheating the honey spoils the flavor and darkens it. I try to have all my honey in the liquid form when sold, but it may granulate in time after it is sold, and this is good, in fact the best, proof of its purity. Some prefer it in its candied or granulated form. Honey should be kept in a warm, dry place, dry especially, as freezing won't hurt it, but dampness will often cause it to sour.

In conclusion, I wish to say if there is anything you do not understand do not be afraid to ask questions, as I am building up a trade for my honey, and am willing, in fact wish, to answer all the questions you will ask me.

If you do not find my honey satisfactory, you need only drop me a card and I will call and take back the honey and refund your money. Is not that fair enough? My prices are as follows:

One quart, or 3 pounds in a quart Mason fruit-jar.	\$ 35
Ten pounds or under, per pound	10
Thirty pounds	2 75
Sixty pounds, or 5 gallons	5 00

By buying 60 pounds you get it as cheap as maple syrup, or only \$1.00 per gallon. All honey sold by me (unless sold personally, direct to the consumer) bears my label containing my name and address. Remember, if you want honey at any time, simply drop me a card, and it will be promptly delivered at the above prices.

Yours respectfully, E. B. TYRRELL.

### Care of Honey—It Needs Some Attention.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

**A**FTER honey has been thoroly ripened in the hive and is then removed, its future palatableness depends entirely upon the care that it receives. Too many look at honey as a simple sweet, like cane-sugar, forgetting that its flavor, its aroma, its "bouquet," so to speak, are its chief attraction, not knowing that exposure to the atmosphere will leave it a flat, stale sweet. The makers of maple syrup are careful to gather and boil the sap as quickly as possible, and then immediately seal the syrup. All this is done to prevent the loss of flavor by exposure to the air.

It is the same with honey. When first taken from the hives it has very distinctly the flavor of the flowers from which it was gathered. Each variety of blossom gives a distinctive flavor. By tasting of honey, an expert can very readily tell from what class of blossoms it was gathered. Sometimes the flavors are really too pronounced, too strong, when the honey is first gathered. Basswood honey is an example. In such cases a little exposure to the air may be an advantage. Thoroly ripened extracted honey should be at once put into bottles, cans or barrels and sealed up tight, and then put in a cool place. It will of course soon candy, or crystallize, but the flavor will be retained indefinitely, and the honey can be liquefied whenever it is needed for use. Care must be exercised in melting the honey, that the flavor is not injured by the application of too great heat. Of course the honey will not be burned if it is not heated hotter than boiling water, but the application of so great a heat as this rapidly drives off the flavor. Keeping the package closed and applying a very gentle heat—never above 150 degrees—is the better way. Putting up the honey in such packages as can easily be put into warm water, makes the liquefying more convenient.

Comb honey is of course already sealed, but not hermetically, unless it has remained on the hive a long time. Honey has a great affinity for moisture, and if comb honey is stored in a damp atmosphere, it will absorb the moisture thru the slightly porous cappings, and become thin and watery. The bulk of the honey will be so increast that it will burst the cells and ooze out. The honey may become so thinned that fermentation will set in. Cold is also detrimental to comb honey, causing it to candy in the cells. When comb honey is first taken from the hives, it should be stored in a hot, dry atmosphere. A room in the southwest corner of a building, where it will become very hot in the afternoon, is a good place to store comb honey. I know of one bee-keeper who has a small house of sheet-iron in



which to store his comb honey when taken from the hives. The heat continues the ripening process, and if there are any unsealed cells of honey, the honey in them becomes thicker and riper instead of thinner.

Down cellar is where the ordinary purchaser of comb honey is almost sure to put it. No place could be more undesirable. Dryness and warmth are the requisites for keeping comb honey. As ordinarily kept, comb honey will candy before spring; but by keeping it in a warm atmosphere it will not candy, and will really improve with time. I have now in my possession some comb honey that was on exhibition at the World's Fair, and it is still a first-class article. It has been kept in a cupboard adjoining the sitting-room. I also know of a bee-keeper who one year kept over a large crop of comb honey, because the price was so low. His honey-room was over a cellar, and the walls were double, with the spaces filled with sawdust. There was a stove in the room, and a little fire kept each day, the amount depending upon the weather. The honey came thru in good condition, and was sold the next spring at a considerable advance in price.

Several times in this article the "ripening" of the honey has been mentioned. I will explain that when nectar is gathered it is thin and watery. The heat of the hive, aided by the manipulations of the bees, gradually reduces the nectar to thick, "ripe" honey when it is sealed over. Some bee-keepers make the mistake of extracting honey before it is thoroly ripened. Such honey never has a fine flavor, and is likely to ferment.—Country Gentleman.



### A Canadian View of Large and Small Hives.

BY C. MITCHELL.

I HAVE used both large and small hives side by side nearly 20 years, my largest being the D. A. Jones hive, which is 15 inches deep inside, and holds 12 frames running crosswise. It is the same size on top as the 8-frame Heddon hive. My other hive is the Heddon 8-frame Langstroth hive. For many years I have worked and twisted when reading the hot discussions on this subject, and wondered why every one seemed to have mist the most important point of all in the large hive, viz: that the large hive will winter more bees. In all those years Mr. Dadant is the only one I have noticed to even hint such a thing (until now).

The first season a swarm is put into a large hive it does not seem very profitable, unless there is a good fall flow, as it takes more honey to fill up the hive. But just as sure as death and taxes, they will carry over more bees, and consequently store more honey. I have often, when unpacking the first day of May, had to carry a knife and plate and take off two pounds of new honey under the cloth on top of the frames, while many of my 8-framers would not be full. How often has Mr. Doolittle said if he could only have plenty of field-bees at fruit-bloom that he thought he could get a good yield from it.

Now, where is the loss in a large hive? Perhaps it weighs 75 pounds with a class of honey which I hardly ever offer for sale—it is always willow and dandelion, and sometimes maple syrup. Red-squirrels have a way of tapping the twigs and letting the sap evaporate to a fine syrup, and the bees in good spells of weather find employment.

Then, often, we have a gap in the honey-flow for two weeks, just when there is the most brood—before clover—when my 8-framers suffer much the worst. Now, what did this honey cost me? Not one cent more than the Heddon 8-frame, which hadn't any, and which is often empty by clover bloom, and which has to be filled up with white clover—just the very reverse of what is said on page 202.

No, no, Mr. Hutchinson, the above is not unwarranted with me. Of course, getting those occasional spring flows before we dare unpack, makes a difference, but I am tired of seeing so much of this begging locality for everything; also how much brood we can get from an 8-frame hive. I want at least one comb at each side without brood, which should contain fresh pollen and unsealed stores at all times up to the main flow.

I am satisfied I have lost hundreds of dollars by using 8-frame hives, in 15 years. I will hereafter have almost all of my bees in 10-frame hives, which will be my last change.

I even find no trouble in getting section honey from those large hives, but when they cast a swarm I prefer to put them into an 8-frame hive. Ontario, Canada.

### Adaptability of Bee-Keeping to the Ministry.

BY HON. GEO. E. HILTON.

I HAVE often wondered why ministers did not engage in some light work, such as the raising of small fruits and vegetables, bee-keeping, or some of the health-giving, mind-resting, yet fascinating pursuits, thereby helping themselves to a little money aside from that received from their parishioners, leaving many times a better impression upon the community in which they live, and at the same time giving themselves that much needed mental rest. Every minister is familiar with Virgil and his beautiful poems, in which he wrote of the bee. Before the world had a Savior—yes, before the Christian era, bee-keeping was looked upon as one of the important industries of the Old World.

Our dear old Father Langstroth (now gone to his final reward), after losing his health in the ministry, resorted to bee-keeping with a hope of receiving a new lease of life. Bee-keeping at that time was in its infancy, and carried on in a very primitive manner. But his inventive mind and deep interest in the improvement of the old box-hive, gave us the movable-frame hive that bears his name. For this alone the bee-keepers of the world owe him a debt of gratitude they can never pay. He was the "Huber of America," and his name will be a household word wherever bee-keeping is known. As the result of his efforts, many ministers (whose names I can give) have engaged in bee-keeping in connection with their ministerial work, and I have often wondered what could be better adapted to those that have allowed their minds to delve into any special line of thought. All know how restful it is to have something that will divert the mind occasionally; no matter if the study is just as deep, the change is restful.

Another thing, I think the early and latter part of the day the better adapted to study and thought. As for myself, my best efforts in writing have occurred between three o'clock in the morning and daylight, when not another soul about the place was astir, and I think this is true with many. Now, the only time that bees need attention is during pleasant weather, and then only from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. If a minister must be in his study during these hours, he can usually arrange his hives facing his study window, so that every time he raises his eyes for a moment's rest, they will rest upon the fronts of his hives. And what could be more restful than to watch for a few moments those "tireless little workers" and "emblems of industry"?

Many will ask, What will I do with them Sundays? Or won't they, the first time I have a funeral to attend or a marriage ceremony to perform, think it about time to increase and swarm and go to the woods? In reply I will say, scientific apiculture has overcome these obstacles, and by placing any of the queen-excluding devices over the entrance, the swarm is safe. This will not prevent their swarming, but as the queen cannot escape, as soon as the swarm miss her, they will return to the parent colony, and, as a rule, will make another effort the next day. But I usually save them this trouble by going to the hive and removing all the combs with adhering bees, except the comb I find the queen upon, to a new hive, and fill up this hive with empty combs or frames, well wired and filled with full sheets of foundation. All the old or field-bees will return to the parent hive the first time they leave the new hive, but the nurse-bees, or those less than ten days old, will remain in the new hive and care for the brood and rear a young queen, and both colonies will build up rapidly. As the swarming season lasts only about two months, this is not much trouble. Or, you can manage your bees for extracted honey, and you will not average one swarm from ten colonies.

There are many other points I could enumerate, but to those who are apiculturally inclined, I have said enough. So far as I know, it has proven fascinating, healthful and profitable.—Michigan Farmer.



### Density of Nectar in the Flower-Cups.

BY A. B. BATES.

MR. NORTON, on page 403, in unraveling the idea of different densities of nectar in the flower-cups, says that nectar when first secreted is of a uniform consistency. Doubtless true, and when God made man he pronounced him not only good, but very good, but how was he afterwards? Is there not a possibility of nectar changing

from that state of evenness it was secreted by the flower-cup that would bring about the facts as I have expressed them in my former communications?

It is an admitted fact that honey in ripening thickens; this admitted, it follows logically that the honey of the same cell and at the same time, during its process of ripening, is of different densities, and if such characterizes honey in the cell, why is not nectar in the flower-cup subjected to the same changes, admixing of the same characteristics under like circumstances?

According to the theory that warm air contains more moisture than cold air, honey kept in a warm, airy department gives off moisture; the cool air entering a warm room, or better, a warm hive, where honey is stored, takes up moisture; coming in contact with warm honey it expands, and takes on moisture. On the other hand, if it is stored in a cold, damp cellar, the warm air from without, striking the cold honey within, contracts and gives off moisture. And since honey must become tangible to the air before its moisture can be absorbed by it; and since the atmosphere cannot penetrate the wax of the cell to be tangible to all parts at the same time, it follows that the watery or thinner part of the honey must be drawn to the mouth of the cell, constituting not only a difference in the density of the honey of the cell, but leaving the richer of the saccharine substance at the rear. So attraction as well as gravitation testifies in behalf of my statement.

And what is true of unripe honey is also true of nectar, since it is rawer, more easily affected, and admixing of changes.

The earth's surface at night retains the heat received from the sun longer than the atmosphere above it; the cold air coming in contact with the warm objects—flowers as well as other things—contracts, giving off moisture, pouring it into the flower-cup on top of the nectar, and it will have to be proven that water is heavier than nectar, or else we have nectar in that cup not of a uniform thickness and sweetness.

Suppose the short-tongue bee can barely reach to the nectar in the cup without any margin to go on; when the moisture of the atmosphere is poured in on this nectar till the cup is filled to the reach of the short-tongue bee, and surplus is stored, what is it? Sweetened water. Is there nothing better remaining in the flowers from which this was stored for a longer-tongue strain?

I have observed distinctly on many occasions my Italian bees working early in the morning on red clover. If they are not extracting the sweetened moisture resting on its nectar, why not work on it as freely at other hours of the day?

I cannot exactly understand Mr. Norton's meaning of the word "far-fetched," and in conclusion will say his lime was too much saturated; if he places together the proper measure of parts, he will form a body we call "mortar," that compares to fully ripened honey, equal in density and sweetness.

Franklin Co., Mo.

### The Bee-Business and Prospects in Utah.

**M**R. J. S. SCOTT, of Utah Co., Utah, wrote us, July 23, in reference to the present condition of the bee and honey business in Utah:

EDITOR YORK:—

My object in sending you the enclosed letters is that the facts may be known regarding the condition of the bee-business and prospects for a honey crop in Utah. The letters are from prominent bee-keepers in four of the principal honey counties in the State, and can be relied upon as to the true condition.

The loss in bees here is about 50 percent. Those left are doing but little. Utah will not have half a crop of honey.

I sent out the questions found in the enclosed letters, and received the answers, which explain the situation correctly. A certain Salt Lake City bee-keeper wrote a letter to a bee-paper in which he stated that the loss of bees was about 10 percent. Such reports are injurious. Had he taken pains to ascertain the truth, he certainly would not have made such a mistake.

J. S. SCOTT.

The questions which Mr. Scott sent out read as follows:

1. What is the prospect for a honey crop in your vicinity this season?
2. What is the percent of loss in bees?
3. Did greater mortality occur during winter or spring?

4. Do your bee-keepers produce more extracted than comb honey?

5. What, in your opinion, is the prospect for a honey crop thruout the country?

The responses received are given here, using as a signature the county from which the replies came rather than the name of the bee-keeper, as requested by Mr. Scott:

1. Rather poor outlook. Half to two-thirds crop.
2. About 50 percent loss, from trustworthy reports.
3. Winter killed and weakened so many that it was more severe than spring. Greater mortality in winter.
4. Salt Lake County produces more extracted honey.
5. Much less than an average; about two-thirds, for an estimate.

SALT LAKE.

1. The prospects are very poor.
  2. I should judge about 40 percent from all causes—winter loss, spring dwindling and foul brood.
  3. During spring.
  4. Mostly extracted.
  5. The prospects for a honey crop are very poor.
- The bee-inspector reports a great deal of foul brood, some apiaries with every colony diseased. The trouble has been, dying in winter and letting them get robbed out.

UTAH.

1. Good where the bees are in good condition. Crop will not be large.
2. From 10 to 100 percent. Mine is about 80 percent. A good many that are left will only build up for winter.
3. Spring.
4. No. All comb honey.
5. I think the honey crop will be small, for lack of bees to gather it. I have 48 colonies left, from 170 taken out of the house in what I thought was fair condition. It is too early to be sure, yet where the bees are strong I think they will do well. I have 35 colonies that will be all right. I have not had any swarms yet. What is the matter that so many bees have died the past winter and spring? Mine did not die; they left. I think it was because they could not get any pollen. I do not think it was cold weather alone that killed the bees, but the frost killed the flowers here and the bees left.

WASATCH.

1. Fair, tho rather early to speak.
2. About 33 1/3 percent.
3. Spring.
4. Extracted.
5. I am not posted on conditions about the county.

As there was nothing to indicate from what county the last replies came, we were compelled to leave them unsigned.



The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By "COGITATOR."

#### A MICE-KILLING BUG.

"Bugs, such as mice," eh? Page 405. Well, it's fair strategy to make one kind of bug kill another kind; and they claim to have a bug now that will kill mice.

#### QUEEN-CELLS BUILT BY RECENT SWARM.

Thanks to Dr. Miller for his suggestion that queen-cells built by a recent swarm are not rare but common. Guess he's right. Page 406.

#### WELCOME TO HAND-SHAKING GLOVES.

Yes, Dr. Peiro, I'll be good now; so kind a reply to an irreverent, if not irrelevant, racket compels it. Hurrah for the hand-shaking gloves! A fellow must be kind-o' good when he hurrahs for them, must he not? Page 478.

#### NEW-OLD BEE-LITERATURE—LARGE VS. SMALL HIVES.

Mrs. Woodmansee very wisely thinks that many things which we read carelessly the first time are new when we



read them again. It is also true that many things a beginner cannot digest will be interesting and nourishing a year or two later on. Keep your bee-magazines and see how meaty they will seem on second reading. She made a good spring observation as she watcht that apiary being overhauled. Eight-framers and sectional hives all very weak; ten-framers much better; tens and twelves with big and extra-deep frames mostly rousers. Something may have to be done about this if it is *always* so. Will take some time to decide whether it is or not. Page 418.

#### ALWAYS WRITING WHAT ONE MEANS.

Dr. Miller gets at the root of an important and vexatious matter where he says writers sometimes say something quite different from what they mean. Page 418. As a sort of corollary of this suffer me to say that few (I suspect) get to be writers of the very highest rank till they contract a sort of frantic dislike for sentences and clauses that *can be* understood in more than one way. Even if laziness does say, "Let it go; no one will ever misunderstand *that*," out it has to come.

#### FINE LOT OF BEE-STING REMEDIES.

What a fine lot of sting remedies C. P. Dadant enumerates on page 419! Some got away, too. I think we may profitably talk a little more about *rubbing* as a sting remedy. Altho pretty sure to make ordinary patients worse, it is handy, and really excellent, for bee-keepers who have become two-thirds inured to bee-poison. Remove the sting instantly, and rub the spot until it burns (with frictional heat) so you can hardly bear any more; then go on with what you're at, and avoid thinking of or looking at the sting at all, and the poison will be so diluted and spread around as to fail to set up its characteristic action. Pretty much the same may be said of opening the smoker door and toasting the spot. That we lose part of our inurement every winter, and gradually recover it when we begin handling bees in spring, is a rather unfamiliar idea to my noddle, but quite likely it is right.

#### AMMONIA AND CLOSING THE PORES FOR BEE-STINGS.

Mr. Dadant ventures on the record that the very best remedy of all is ammonia—external for moderate cases, and internal also for worse ones. I will venture that the very best remedy is closing the pores of the skin in the vicinity of the puncture. Sting analogous to a fire, and this remedy is like shutting the doors and windows. *How* to best close the pores decidedly depends. If the sting is on clear, level territory (mostly it isn't) the best way is to put on three or four inches square of tissue paper with strong mucilage. If it's near the holes and hummocks of the countenance, smear a similar extent of space with the thickest honey you can get, or with any harmless and viscid substance. Get rid of the idea that the daub effects any chemical or medical change, and understand it as merely keeping away part of the natural supply of oxygen. Page 419.

#### BEE-STING INFORMATION—"IMPORTANT IF TRUE."

Never saw so much bee-sting information in one place before as in the bee-boil from J. Langer, on page 437. Important if reliable. We can all test this scientist's work at one point, where he says the poison has a *pleasant* aromatic odor. To be sure, the smell that one person likes another don't like, but some of us would say *unpleasant*. A mere trifle heavier than water. From 166 to 333 bees carry a grain of poison. (Looks exaggerated. A grain would be quite a lot.) The poison proper is not the acid itself, but dissolved in the acid—and precipitated by alkali. Then what earthly use to give ammonia, or other alkali, as a remedy? The dried poison is as poison as ever; but left in its natural fluid state, and in a glass tube not sealed, it becomes harmless in about four weeks. Sealed it keeps longer. Here's richness and wisdom, lots of it—if somebody else doesn't come and upset it all. Simmer the above and Dadant's article well together—the resulting elixir well shaken before being taken.

#### NEW EDITION OF DR. WATTS' "HIMS."

So according to Dr. Watts (page 419) *Apis dorsata* build but one size of cell, and their drones are all reared in worker-comb. Small edition of Dr. Watts' *hims*!

#### OPEN-AIR HONEY LIABLE TO FERMENT.

The idea that all varieties of bees which build in the open air trust to aerial evaporation to keep their honey, and do little to it themselves, is striking, and impresses one as likely to turn out correct. That nearly all of 60 or 70 honey

samples at Calcutta fermented more or less, looks like pretty good evidence.

#### DOOLITTLE'S EXPERIENCES.

The Doolittle article, page 420, may be summed up in this: Don't give a laying queen to a colony that has just swarmed, unless your rather exceptional location yields a continuous flow. Tater (without feeling sure) would incline to say: Don't do it at all—makes the swarming worse, which is likely to be terribly bad without. Mr. D.'s experience hardly covers that kind of a location, I think. Thanks for the able way which he has worked up what he has experienced. Hope he will tolerate my good, hearty dissent to his doctrine, that bees reared during basswood are mostly dead before fall-flower harvest. Say *might be*, so far as time goes, but as midsummer is apt to be largely idle time, more frequently in first-rate working order.

#### BEES WORKING ON PEAS—COWPEAS?

And W. T. Lewis, on page 431, we'll nail him to the record as one who has seen bees work with enthusiasm on peas. May be he means cowpeas, however, which would be less remarkable.

#### DRONE-COMB IN THE SECTIONS.

Three respondents, on page 427, intimate that drone-comb in sections is no harm. Tater thinks the harm of it has been greatly exaggerated.

#### WHITE VS. BLACK POULTRY.

And Tater wants to put one of his bugs in the ear of that poultry-man, page 425, who took to light-colored fowls because his bees worried the dark ones. Doesn't he know that standard works on poultry favor that change for an important and entirely different reason? Fowls have to be killed and sold, even if eggs are the main object, and white ones look and sell better when drest.

#### PERHAPS A MIX-UP OF FIGURES AS WELL AS SWARMS.

It's a nice one—that record on page 422, of 548 swarms from 48 colonies in one year—else a mix-up of figures, or something. That is over 11 swarms to one count in spring. As Mr. Dadant (*Gleanings in Bee-Culture* 460) speaks of it as *seven* per colony, probably there has been some slip.

#### THAT CURIOUS RESULT FROM SCRAPING HIVES.

Just to be contrary, I'll guess that that doubted experience on page 441 was genuine. Bees had been gathering, as substitute for propolis, some sticky and very poisonous paint.

#### ILLINOIS' PURE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Gov. Tanner's reasons for not appointing a dairyman or bee-man as food commissioner *sound* all right. Must be thankful that a glucose man or oleo man was not wormed in somehow. Page 440.

#### IS SWEET CLOVER HONEY DARK?

Rather a novel idea to us that sweet clover is a dark honey—still not necessarily an error on the part of that Kansas official, on page 440. Liable to be blackened by mixture with road-dust, one would say. And most of us do not see sweet clover honey unmixed with something else.

#### BAIT FOR HUNTING BEES IN TREES DURING A HONEY-FLOW.

I fear Mr. L. J. Clark, page 446, will not find the bait that bees will work on zealously while the nectar harvest is good—

Quoth the sagacious little bee,  
"The best is good enough for me"—

and therefore the tempters will tempt in vain. But there are often periods of a week or more in summer when the flowers don't "give down." Watch an apiary till you capture one of these famine spells (when domestic bees are inquisitive, and eager for anything that turns up), then go for the woods with the usual device of burning comb and exposing honey. I can see no reason why some success might not be had in any season when bees will rob.

#### PUTTING SMOKER-FUEL ON TOP OF THE FIRE.

Mr. C. P. Dadant uses poor smoker-fuel, I plainly see—with first-class fuel it is a very bad plan to put it on top of the fire—burns up too quick. All the same, his talk to beginners (page 434) is an excellent one. COGITATOR.

The Premium offered on page 525 is well worth working for. Look at it.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### Hardly Foul Brood.

I opened the hive of one of my best colonies yesterday, and found about a dozen dead larvæ about ready to cap over, some were white, some of natural color, others were all settled back in the cell. Part were a little ropy, without any smell to any of them. I opened other hives, and found now and then a dead larva, probably four or five on some frames. On the frame that had the most dead, a worm that look like a wire-worm crawled out of the comb. It wasn't a moth-worm, for it was very slim. I thought it might have something to do with the case.

MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—Your bees hardly have foul brood, but it will do no harm to watch the matter closely. I don't know what that worm may be, and don't know whether it has anything to do with the trouble.

### Queen-Rearing Questions.

1. Do you think that it will pay me to rear queens next year?
2. Please give the best method you know for queen-rearing, and explain it.
3. How many queens do you suppose I would sell in one season?
4. How many nuclei should I have?
5. What mailing-cage is the best? SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANSWERS.—1. Doubtful that it will pay you to rear more than enough for your own use, unless you have had a great deal of experience.

2. Get Doolittle's book on queen-rearing and study it up in full.

3. Probably very few the first season. A great many are selling queens, many of them well known for years, and you would stand rather a poor chance as a stranger.

4. That would depend altogether on the amount of your business. If you expect to sell 10 a month, you would perhaps need that number of nuclei.

5. Perhaps the Benton cage.

### A Number of Queens and Queen-Cells in a Colony.

I had an experience the other day that far surpasses anything I ever saw, or anything I ever read, tho I will confess that my experience with bees has been very limited.

In June I discovered a colony of bees in a tree, out in the woods. Not long ago I cut the tree, and brought home that part of the trunk that contained the bees. July 21 this colony swarmed; after hiving them, I made an attempt to find out what caused them to swarm. Upon investigation I discovered a piece of comb in the trunk of the tree (after splitting it open), about one foot square, that contained 23 queen-cells; and upon further investigation I discovered 10 queens, all alive, that were left in the tree, and I do not know how many queens are with the colony now. This incident seems to me to be a very remarkable one. It seems to abolish, and upset, the theory of but one queen to a colony.

As I have said, my experience has been very limited, and this incident may be a usual occurrence. This colony had just located in the tree last spring.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—The rule that only one queen is suffered in a hive is subject to exceptions. It is not so very unusual to find two queens laying in the hive at the same time, a mother and a daughter, the mother being about played out. There are also rare cases in which two queens not related will be laying in a hive at the same time. But to find a

number of virgin queens in a hive at certain times is the rule rather than the exception. A number of queen-cells are started when bees contemplate swarming, and about the time the first one is capt over the prime swarm issues. Something like eight days later the first young queen emerges from her cell, and if the bees have it in their plans to swarm further, no other queen is allowed to issue from her cell till the issue of a second swarm. It often happens that when all idea of swarming is given up, all the queens that are mature enough are allowed to emerge from their cells, as in the case you saw. But there will not long be more than one of them in the hive, for they will fight till only one is left.

### A Colony Continually Swarming.

We bought a colony of bees June 4, and about three weeks ago they swarmed. We caught the queen in the trap, and that night I gave them two full frames of brood and two frames already drawn, and filled the rest of the hive with frames and foundation, and ever since they have been swarming once and twice a day. We were very particular in scraping the hive and scalding it out with salt water, so we put them in another hive and gave them a new bottom-board, and still they are the same. They are carrying a little pollen in, but we cannot see they are doing much more. The swarm we got June 4 swarmed again July 23, and they are working very hard.

ONTARIO.

ANSWER.—It is quite possible that the two frames of brood are more than they desire, making it seem too much as if they were still in their old hive. If you leave them with no brood or honey they may change their minds.

### Feeding for Winter Stores.

This year is a very poor one for bee-keepers in this section of Iowa. Spring opened three weeks later than the average of the past 10 years, but then the continuous warm weather soon made up for the time lost, the trees blooming as early, if not earlier than usual, and colonies that had suffered from the long-continued cold winter did not have time to build up to take full advantage of it. After fruit-bloom the bees were in very good condition, and by the time the wild cherries bloomed many were so populous that extra extracting-supers had to be put on to prevent crowding the brood-nest by the honey coming in. This caused the bees to swarm as early as May 23, and possibly sooner in other places. The honey-flow, however, was cut short by heavy rains and storms. Raspberry yielded some; basswood failed; white clover was winter-killed, yet an abundance of it has grown up, which is promising for next year. Basswood and white clover are what we mostly depend upon for surplus, and golden-rod frequently yields a fair crop in the fall.

Until now, the bees could use up all they could gather, and, unless the fall flowers yield sufficient, we shall not have any surplus this year, and may be compelled to feed our bees for winter. I would like to ask for advice, in that case.

Would you advise feeding sugar syrup, or the cakes recommended by Mr. Abbott? How would you make these cakes, and of what size?

IOWA COUNTY.

ANSWER.—The candy cakes are for winter use, and the syrup is the thing for you to feed while the bees are flying. It is true, Mr. Abbott thinks highly of a cake of candy over the frames as a matter of security, but I think he would not want the whole of the winter stores in that shape. Neither would I feed syrup, strictly speaking, but sugar and water, without any cooking. Feed equal parts of sugar and water, either by measure or by weight. The water may be hot or cold. Feed in any way that allows the water to drain down thru the sugar. The Miller feeder is good for this sort of feeding, and so is the crock-and-plate plan. But the feeding must be done early enough so that the bees can properly ripen it. Better get thru with it as early in September as you can, or even in August.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.





**Amount of Wax from Brood-Combs.**—Editor Holtermann says in the Canadian Bee Journal: "F. A. Gemmill says in the Bee-Keepers' Review that the amount of wax he has been able to secure from a set of 8 Langstroth combs is 3 pounds. I will guarantee I can take 8 Langstroth combs and get 4 pounds of wax from them."

**Surplus Honey in Frames.**—Mention is made in the British Bee Journal of a plan of producing comb honey that was introduced by R. A. H. Grimshaw. Shallow frames of foundation are taken to the moors, the frames being wired. When it is desired to make use of the long slab of honey on the table, the wire is clipped from its fastening and drawn out endwise.

**Keeping Comb Honey.**—G. W. Demaree says in Barnum's Midland Farmer that he has a few sample boxes of comb honey two years old with cappings as white and pure as when taken from the bees, and such honey can be kept in this condition for an indefinite time if kept in a warm, dry room. If chunk-honey must be packed in crocks, set the combs on edge, and when filled within a few inches of the top, cover with extracted honey.

**Solar Wax-Extracting.**—W. R. N., in the British Bee Journal, says he has found it advantageous, instead of placing in his solar wax-extractor the material to be melted directly upon the perforated bottom of the tray, to put first on this some very thin and cheap cloth, and then when it comes time to clean out, this cloth can very easily be peeled out while the heat is present. He thinks well of going still farther and having only the cloth, then it can be thrown away as often as it becomes clogged.

**Apis Dorsata.**—Here's what Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal, thinks about it: "I cannot imagine that we want a bee which can rear drones and workers in the same cells. We can control drones in *Apis mellifera* with comb foundation, surely no intelligent and well posted bee-keeper would go back to the system where he cannot control drones by using worker-comb foundation. It is well to investigate, but the more I hear of the bees the less favorably I am impressed with their economic value."

**The Source of Honey-Dew** is discussed in an interesting manner by R. McKnight in the Bee-Keepers' Review. He greatly disagrees with Prof. Cook, who thinks all honey-dew is the production of aphides. The honey-dew seems to be much the same thing as the nectar of the flower, only found in a different place. He speaks of the change of material into starch, then into sugar, and then into woody tissue, and says:

"From the saccharine stage of digestion comes our honey and honey-dew. The former is in some manner, as yet unexplained, determined to the flower, while the latter is the result of the sap-cells, under certain atmospheric conditions, becoming gorged, when a portion of the sweet juice they contain exudes thru the pores of the leaf and green shoot, and rests on their surfaces—hence our honey-dew."

**Weed Foundation.**—C. Davenport, in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, says that after making most of his foundation for years he shall probably buy instead of make in the future. The great difference between the price of wax and foundation is more than offset by the amount of work in rigging up, properly purifying the wax and making into foundation. For bottom starters he has found the Weed much better than his own, and in one case he gave it a very severe test. He put small, three-cornered starters at the top, and at the bottom about as narrow starters as could be fastened with a Daisy machine, and not six out of a thousand failed of being accepted, drawn out, and fastened to the upper one as soon as it was built down low enough. The severe point in the test was that this was at a time when the flow was scant and irregular.

This certainly shows superiority in the Weed founda-

tion, for with the older kinds there was complaint that when the bottom starter was thin it would topple over or be gnawed down by the bees unless the top starter came close down and there was a fair flow of honey. The A. I. Root Co. say they can now furnish in quantity the Weed foundation running 18 feet to the pound with fair sidewalls, and if this will be used by the bees without being gnawed in a scant flow, and will stand up when used for bottom starters, there surely ought to be no more trouble about "fish-bone."

**Bee-Paralysis in the South** is a very serious matter, much more serious than Northern bee-keepers are likely to imagine, for in the North it amounts to very little. In the South, Editor Root thinks it may be even worse than foul brood, two bee-keepers to his knowledge having been driven out of the business by its ravages. O. O. Poppleton, of Florida, says in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* that he can cure it, but at the expense of any income from the colony for the season. In a number of cases Mr. Poppleton has found the daughters of purchased queens to give the disease to their colonies, altho the colonies of the mothers may have remained healthy. The queens were obtained from reliable men, and he has no idea that paralysis was suspected by the sellers, even if it existed.

**Bees Photograph in Glass Hives** is the heading of an article in the Canadian Bee Journal copied from the Buffalo Courier. It gives a somewhat detailed account of observations to be made (by whom is not mentioned), deciding unsolved problems about bees. Among other things, when a bee leaves the hive, it passes thru a vestibule where its weight is accurately determined, "a delicate mechanism" marks the bee with color, and on its return its weight is again taken to measure its load. Just how much dependence may be put in the whole affair may perhaps be judged from the somewhat amusing statement that one of the things to be studied is "the curious method by which the bees are enabled to 'construct' queen-eggs when the regular queen-eggs have been destroyed and there is no resident queen to lay others." How's that?

**Covering for Hive-Roofs.**—J. A. Green has reported very favorably as to the use of corrugated sheet-iron over his hive-covers. On this matter a writer in the British Bee Journal says: "I note that the question of the advisability of using thin zinc as a covering for hive roofs has been raised both in the Bee Journal and Record. If your correspondents mean a wood-roof covered with zinc laid close down, and turned in at corners and edges, let me say I adopted that plan, and my experience is that roofs so covered prevent rain entering from the outside, but, owing probably to the continual condensation of moisture, these roofs were always damp inside, altho in my case they have the usual ventilating holes fore and aft. To avoid this fault, I last summer covered the roofs of two hives with cuttings of corrugated-iron roofing, simply laying them loose on top and weighting down. In March last both roofs were quite dry."

"If we could get thin galvanized iron (say 24-gauge) with small corrugations, I think it would answer well, as it is the want of free circulation of air beneath the zinc that causes dampness, and this is obviated by the use of corrugated iron."

**Drone-Cells vs. Doolittle Cups.**—Editor Root having said, "without artificial cups nothing could be done," W. C. Gathright replies in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*:

"I have been rearing cells by the Doolittle plan for three years, in upper and lower stories, with the laying queen in the hive all the time. I have not made an artificial cell for two years, and would not think of going back to that plan. I use strips of drone-comb with the cells cut down half depth, and place a larva in every other cell. This gives room to cut them apart. I often get every cell accepted, and as many as 22, tho I destroy all but about 12 or 15. I make a frame with top-bar and ends only ½-inch wide, and do not put on a bottom-bar, but put in a bar about ¾ square, half way between the bottom and top. This middle bar is to fasten the strips of drone-comb to."

"I next cut my drone-comb in strips about ⅜ wide and 4 inches long. I use three pieces for each frame. To fasten them to the bar I use melted wax. I dip each piece into the wax, first letting the edge of one side touch the wax, when it is placed on the bar, and it is fixed perfectly solid in a moment. I can fasten a strip of drone-comb in the same time it would take to fasten one artificial cup."

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK &amp; COMPANY,

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



SAMPLE COPY FREE.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail Matter.]

### United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

**Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.**

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Pres., E. Whitcomb; Vice-Pres., C. A. Hatch; Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—E. R. Root; E. Whitcomb; E. T. Abbott; C. P. Dadant; W. Z. Hutchinson; Dr. C. C. Miller.

**GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER**—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

#### Place and Date of Next Meeting:

IN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,  
15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,  
September 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Every bee-keeper is invited.

VOL. 39.

AUGUST 17, 1899.

NO. 33.



**NOTE**—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**Why Take a Bee-Paper?**—The editor of Bee-Chat having asked for reasons for taking a bee-paper, one of his correspondents replied:

"1. Because it keeps me abreast of the times.

"2. Because by enquiry in its columns I can get information on any unusual difficulty that may arise in my apiary.

"3. Because I can help to provide the editor not only with the sinews of war by my subscription, but also add to his moral support by increasing his clientele."

There is every reason why a bee-keeper should read a good bee-paper, while there is likely no reason why he should not. How any one can expect to be successful with bees, and not read the best current bee-literature is beyond our comprehension.

**Correspondents of Bee-Papers.**—Referring to an editorial in these pages as to the smaller number who write for the bee-papers nowadays, Editor Root, of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, says bee-papers are run for the benefit of subscribers and not correspondents; so the editor must get the best he can, and, as many of the best bee-keepers either have not the faculty or have not the inclination to write what they know, the number of writers has become limited, and it is the business of the editor to keep the few who do write from running their followers into ruts.

Per contra, a writer in the American Bee-Keeper asks

that a page be set apart for amateurs, and the editor announces that a department will be started for amateurs as soon as material enough comes to hand for it, all intended for it being marked by the writer, "Amateur Department." This will relieve the editor from the delicate task of sorting out the amateurs from the others.

While amateurs are fully represented in the American Bee Journal, they are allowed to mix in freely with the rest of the family.

**The Chapman Honey-Plant** is still talked of as a valuable new thing in some of the foreign bee-journals. Is there any one in this country who continues to believe it worth cultivating?

**Bee-Keeping a Studious Occupation.**—G. W. Demaree says in his department in Barnum's Midland Farmer, that facts show that there are more failures in bee-keeping than in other domestic pursuits. He thinks the reason is that it requires closer study and greater skill to handle bees profitably than most bee-keepers are willing to afford. The most successful bee-keepers are those who have a natural taste for the study of insect life, with some inclination toward botany.

**The Honey Market.**—Quotations have held up pretty stiffly thruout the past year, but at present they hardly seem in proportion to the scarcity of honey that reports indicate. Editor Root says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture:

"From present indications the season over the country generally will be even poorer than that of last year, and we thought 1898 was about as poor as it could be. Comb honey—at least a choice article—ought to be sold at a higher price than it has sold for for several years past."

But the commission men and dealers make quotations that show no advance in price. Are they doing the right thing by their clients?

**Advertising the United States Bee-Keepers' Association.**—Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal, endorses what H. F. Moore has said in the American Bee Journal about keeping the craft fully informed as to what the United States Bee-Keepers' Association is doing; but he does not agree that it would be a good plan to have the manager or secretary of the association send copy to one bee-paper with the request that the others copy. Mr. Holtermann wisely suggests that the better plan would be to send to all bee-papers at the time when most of them would be ready for copy. A bee-paper would be more interested to publish information sent to it direct, even if all others were to have the same matter, than to copy that matter, after it had been printed in some other paper.

**Success Thru Reading and Thinking.**—Prof. D. H. Otis, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, gives some excellent hints in the following paragraphs:

Among the questions asked of creamery patrons by the Kansas Experiment Station is, "What dairy or farm paper do you read?" Out of 77 patrons who answered this question we found that 53 (or 69 percent) took no farm or dairy paper. In looking up the details of the records it is interesting to note that the highest yield was made by a man who keeps special dairy cows and subscribes for a dairy paper. This patron realized \$9.00 per cow per annum more than the next best patron who reads no paper, and \$36 per cow more than the poorest patron.

In collecting records from various parts of the State we find where intelligence is applied to the dairy industry the cow is yielding from \$60 to \$80 worth of dairy products per annum. Contrast this with \$20 to \$30 without intelligence and no one need ask if education pays. At the Kansas Experiment Station we find that intelligence applied to feeding calves will cause them to gain from 12 to 23 pounds per



week instead of 7 to 10 pounds. This is an age when intelligence can be turned into cash, when, as Secretary Coburn says, "Muscle to win must be lubricated with brains."

D. H. OTIS.

Some one asks, "Well, what has that to do with bee-keeping?" We answer, everything. Why shouldn't intelligence and brains, when applied to the care of bees and the production of honey, be equally successful?

We feel sorry for the bee-keeper who takes and reads no paper devoted to bee-culture. He stands right in his own light, and cannot possibly hope to compete successfully with the bee-keeper who reads and studies, and then uses his increased intelligence in conducting the apiary. This is an age when to be able to compete in the struggle for an existence and subsistence, a man needs to avail himself of every advantage possible, and nothing can be more helpful in the race for success than a good supply of intelligence properly applied.

**"Buckwheaters" and Grading.**—An interesting conversation between Editor E. R. Root and Mr. S. A. Niver was taken down in shorthand, and is reproduced in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. "Buckwheaters," as Mr. Niver calls those who have large crops of buckwheat honey, as many do in New York State, have conditions quite different from others. Bees usually go into winter quarters "loaded clear to the brim" with buckwheat honey. From the time of soft maple in the spring there is always something coming in, so that if a colony dies in winter its combs of honey are not needed to supply other colonies, and being extra-ripe and good may be extracted. Mr. Coggs shall extracted 3,000 pounds of such honey from colonies that died the past winter.

Grading was discussed, Mr. Niver not agreeing with Mr. Root that there ought to be a special grade for sections filled out clear to the wood. He thought it would only confuse, the amount being so small, and advised that such honey be eaten at home, altho he thought a section really nicer that had no honey in the outside row of cells. To get sections filled and sealed clear to the wood requires that the bees be so crowded that such sections will cost more than the extra price that can be obtained for them.

**The Honey Season in Canada** seems poor as well as on this side the line. The Canadian Bee Journal says:

"The Canadian crop has not been all harvested; frequent showers may give a good deal of thistle honey, but so far the clover honey crop has not been up to expectations; conditions seemed to be all favorable, but did not pan out."

The editor thinks no one need to sacrifice his honey crop in order to dispose of it.

**York's Honey Almanac** is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 40 cents; 50 for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by the Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the *American Bee Journal* should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the *Bee Journal* for a year—both for only \$2.00.



**The Philadelphia Convention**, to be held Sept. 5, 6 and 7, in Franklin Institute, 15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., promises to be the best ever held by the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, if we may judge by the excellent program arranged for the occasion. Also in view of the low railroad rates guaranteed to every one going to Philadelphia, Sept. 1 to 4 inclusive, there should be a very large attendance. The editor of the *American Bee Journal* and Dr. C. C. Miller, with other bee-keepers, will go over the Pennsylvania Lines, beautiful illustrations of whose entrancing scenery and elegantly equipt coaches we have the pleasure of showing on our first page this week. Without doubt the Pennsylvania Lines run thru the finest country for scenic beauty to be found in all the East.

The Grand Army of the Republic holds its 33rd annual meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive. Many bee-keepers are also old soldiers, and likely members of that splendid national organization of war veterans; all such, as well as other bee-keepers, should take advantage of the low rates secured by the G. A. R. people, and be in Philadelphia during the week of the Grand Army meeting and the bee-keepers' convention. The round-trip rate from Chicago, over the Pennsylvania Lines, is only \$16.45. That means you will be given a ride of 1,645 miles.

The Grand Army Encampment will be noteworthy in many ways. It is expected to be the largest ever held. For the first time since the occurrence of the events which gave birth to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Stars and Stripes have again been carried to victory, and the fire of patriotism again burns with a bright and steady flame which will induce many veterans, their families and friends, to attend this annual reunion.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors to the City of Brotherly Love on this occasion, and the exercises will be of unusual interest.

The festivities of the week will be inaugurated by a parade of Naval Veterans on Monday, Sept. 4. The grand parade of members of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 5. On the evening of that day the reception will be held. The President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, and a long list of distinguished statesmen and officers of the Army and Navy are to be present. The "Dog Watch" of Naval Veterans will be held Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, and on Thursday evening, Sept. 7, the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War will hold a camp-fire. Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6 and 7, will be given over to reunions of societies and business sessions of the National organizations. A great Naval Review, the grandest event of its kind, will take place on the Delaware River, Friday, Sept. 8.

Sight-seeing side-trips will be the order after the Encampment terminates. Many interesting places will be found near Philadelphia, where time may be pleasantly and profitably spent. Valley Forge, famous in the Revolutionary period of the Nation's history, is only a short distance from the city, and at League Island, another near-by point, may be seen the old-time and the new war vessels. Special rates will be made from Philadelphia to Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington, and from Washington to the battle-fields of Virginia. Also to Old Point Comfort, Va. Daily excursions to Atlantic City and the famous seashore resorts along the Atlantic coast are run from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Double Lines to the Sea.

The great Pennsylvania route leads thru interesting

farming communities and pretty cities and towns in the Hoosier and Buckeye States. On nearing Pittsburgh it skirts the banks of the Ohio River before entering Union Station in the center of that city. From Pittsburgh the route passes scenes of industrial activity which have been likened unto the heart-throbs of America's manufacturing. Vast iron and coke interests spread out in pleasing panorama as the trains glide onward toward the romantic Allegheny Mountains. The tragic scenes of the flood-swept Conemaugh Valley have left their imprint in that historic vale. Traces of the memorable deluge are noticeable at and near the rebuilt city of Johnstown. At Cresson the Alleghenies are crost in the highest point above sea level. Horseshoe Curve, a marvel of mechanical engineering, is rounded on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies. The "Blue Juniata" River is followed through regions of enchanting grandeur. Just west of Harrisburg the Susquehanna River is crost on one of the longest and most substantial railroad bridges in the world. The country between that city and Philadelphia embraces some of the finest agricultural sections of America.

The best trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Chicago daily at 3:00 p.m. and at 11:30 p.m. Grand Army rates going are in effect Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4. We expect to leave on the 3:00 p.m. train Monday, Sept. 4, which arrives in Philadelphia the evening of the next day at about 6:00 o'clock. We should be pleased to have any bee-keepers or others west of Chicago go with us on that train. If you desire it, we will be glad to make any advance arrangements for you that you may wish, so that you can be sure to make connections with the train that leaves Chicago at 3:00 p.m., Sept. 4, or on the one starting at 11:30 p.m.



REV. E. T. ABBOTT, of Missouri, expects to be at the Philadelphia convention.

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. ELVERT W. HAAG, of Stark Co., Ohio, wrote us Aug. 5: "Bees did very well here this season."

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. R. B. LEAHY, of the Leahy Mfg. Co., called on us last week, when on his way on a business trip thru Wisconsin. Mr. Leahy reports a most satisfactory season's bee-supply business. He looks as if he had been overworking in order to take care of the trade that came his way this year. But a man can stand a good deal of a strain for quite awhile if business is rolling in his direction.

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. A. I. ROOT expects to spend a week or ten days in and around Boston, about the 15th to the 25th of this month. It is during the time of the meeting of the League of American Wheelmen in that city. It's just wonderful how that "60-years-old boy" gets all over this country. One time he is in Yellowstone Park, and the next time you hear from him he is in the city noted for its "larnin'" and baked beans! A root is generally supposed to be grounded pretty well, but this Root seems to thrive just as well, or better, when moving around on top of the ground or water.

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE and his work are referred to as follows by "Stenog" in Gleanings in Bee-Culture for July 15:

"Writing to Mr. York, Mr. Doolittle says: 'I am fearfully driven with work now, and I have sore eyes and a lame back to make work as uncomfortable as possible.' I have always felt it was a pity that Mr. Doolittle should spend his useful life in doing his own work instead of hiring help. If he had secured help during the last 20 years,

and had merely supervised his work, I am confident that he would now be standing on the right side of every "I" he can show. I do not see how any man can write as much for the press as he does without a stenographer, to say nothing of the great amount of work he does in his apiary and on his farm. I am speaking in general terms, of course, for perhaps Mr. D. knows his own business better than I do."

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. G. W. BRODBECK is one of California's best known bee-keepers. In Gleanings in Bee-Culture for Aug. 1, J. H. Martin had this to say about Mr. Brodbeck and one of his dogs:

"Mr. Brodbeck and I have been sort o' neighborly and sociable this season. He moved his bees into an adjoining canyon, within easy visiting distance, with some hopes of securing a little honey. But his hopes are blasted along with the rest of us, and I think they are a little blasted, for he is not only minus a honey-yield, but minus one of those bull-terrors. The poor dog fell into a reservoir and was drowned. It is supposed that the dog, being old and feeble, and his tail becoming so animated at the sight of water, it wagged the body into the reservoir."

\*\*\*\*\*

PRES. E. WHITCOMB, of Saline Co., Nebr., in a letter dated Aug. 5, says he is going to the Exposition now in operation at Omaha, "in order to procure Indian dancers for the Philadelphia meeting." But we should think that unless Mr. Whitcomb has stiffened up a good deal in his joints the past year he could do all the Indian dancing that the program will call for at Philadelphia. Still, he may need the presence of a few Indian partners to help get up his enthusiasm.

Referring to local apiarian matters, Mr. Whitcomb says:

"The honey crop is very light, and with poor prospects for the future. During the early spring we had to hustle against foul brood, but found no case that did not succumb quickly to the starvation treatment, and have done pretty well since."

\*\*\*\*\*

MR. E. W. BROWN, of Erie Co., N. Y., has been giving in Gleanings in Bee-Culture something of his experience with bees. In one issue he also told "how to put energy into a slow poke of a horse," which he used for peddling honey. Mr. Brown, being an electrical expert, and electricity being such a wonderful power these days, it is not surprising that he discovered a way in which to apply the current so as to sort of revivify a run-down horse. He explains it thus:

"The season last year was a poor one here as well as in most parts of the country; but with my 40 colonies, and 10 not mine, I produced three tons of honey, mostly comb, in plain sections, and increased to 60 full colonies and 5 weak ones. Of course, I had a fair fall flow. When I saw all this honey coming in I began to wonder how I could dispose of it. Dr. Miller says there are two things that bee-keepers are most interested in: 1. How to get a crop of honey; 2. How to get rid of it. I soon decided how I would get rid of my crop. I looked around till I found the best ten-dollar horse in the county. It had but a single fault—it wouldn't go. It would "whoa" better than any other horse I ever saw. After I bought the horse the former owner said that it was just a little inclined to be lazy. Perhaps electricity would be indicated in this case, I thought; and so one day I proceeded to attach concealed wires to the harness in such a way that I could, by pressing a button in the wagon, give the horse a mild electro-stimulus under its tail from a medical induction-coil run by dry batteries. This arrangement proved to be a great success, and it increased the value of the horse 175 percent. I can now overtake and pass anything on the road, to the great astonishment of the people who know the past record of the horse. One touch of the button furnishes sufficient ambition for a mile journey. I now seldom have occasion to touch the button, for the horse is nearly cured of its loss of ambition. When I speak it gives two switches of its tail, and away it goes. I have made good use of this horse in disposing of my crop; and as I now have an out-apiary four miles away, it will be a valuable help to me this coming season."

Mr. Brown should get a patent on his method of applying electricity in such a way as to overcome lost ambition in a horse. Wonder how it would affect a lazy man, if properly applied. Try it on—well, some other man besides Hasty, for if he is as quick as his name he doesn't need electricity around him.



# Root's Column

## HONEY WANTED.

We are in the market for both comb and extracted honey. If you have any to offer, let us hear from you **AT ONCE** stating the grade, number of pounds of each grade, from what source gathered and **HOW** it is put up. If extracted, send a sample by mail.

We Handle

## Several Carloads Every Year....

and may be able to refer you to a buyer if we cannot handle it ourselves.

See our ad in this column for July 6th issue for

## Honey-Packages...

Five-gallon square Cans are now \$7.00 per ten boxes instead of \$6.00.

ADDRESS

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.**  
MEDINA, OHIO.



In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### How to Get Rid of Ants.

Query 100.—Do you know of anything that will destroy ants—something that will annihilate them entirely?—ANON.

W. G. Larrabee—No.

J. A. Stone—Carbolic acid.

D. W. Heise—I do not. Who does?

Dr. C. C. Miller—Bisulphide of carbon.

Prof. A. J. Cook—Yes; bisulphide of carbon.

Mrs. L. Harrison—Pour kerosene in their nests.

C. Davenport—No. Ants never injure bees here.

Eugene Secor—No, not that I care to recommend.

S. T. Pettit—Yes, I do. Give them lots of boiling water.

Mrs. A. J. Barber—We have had no experience with ants.

Emerson T. Abbott—No. Fire will reduce them to ashes.

J. M. Hambaugh—Coal-oil or carbolic acid, properly applied.

P. H. Elwood—Call on Dewey. They don't like salt very well.

O. O. Poppleton—No, except they are so situated that hot water can be used.

G. M. Doolittle—No. They do so little harm with me that I have ceased to fight them.

R. C. Aikin—Kerosene emulsion fixes every one you can hit, but I never get all of them.

R. L. Taylor—I think fire would be as near what you are seeking as anything mundane.

E. France—Put them into boiling water, every last one of them; or take a hatchet and chop their heads off.

J. E. Pond—I do not. Many plans are given in the bee-papers, but I have never had any serious trouble with ants.

Rev. M. Mahin—Fire will do it, but the application is not always easy. Salt and water will keep them away from the bee-hives.

E. Whitcomb—Find their nests and dose with kerosene. Rub lightly on top of the blanket and on the outside of the hive where they run.

J. A. Green—Bisulphide of carbon poured into holes made with a crowbar in the ant-hill, then covered with a flat stone or brick, has proven very effectual.

Mrs. J. M. Null—No. That is, that will destroy them but will not destroy the bees. Sugar and arsenic mixt together will be found equally effective in the destruction of both.

A. F. Brown—For practical and general use, no. Bisulphide of carbon, also kerosene, if poured in or over their nests will destroy them, but are too expensive; and,



## Steel Wheels

Staggered Oval Spokes.

BUY A SET TO FIT YOUR NEW OR OLD WAGON  
**CHEAPEST AND BEST**

way to get a low wagon. Any size wheel, any width tire. Catal. FREE.

Electric Wheel Co., Box 16 Quincy, Ill.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

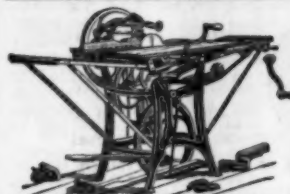
## Queens 5-banded Queens

by return mail, 50 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen. Tested, \$1.00 each. I have no 3-banded Queens or 3-banded drones in my yard this season. Am making a specialty of rearing only 5-banders.

**DANIEL WURTH,**

33D2t Falmouth, Rush Co., Ind.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



UNION COMBINATION SAW—  
for ripping,  
cross-cutting,  
mitering, rab-  
beting, groov-  
ing, gaining,  
scroll-sawing,  
boring, edge-  
moulding, etc.  
Full line FOOT  
AND HAND-  
POWER MA-

CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 46 Water St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Greenwood Apiary For Sale Cheap.....

Good location; bee-cellar that holds 300 colonies; bee-house 18x30 feet, two-story. Best of bee-pasturage; bees all for extracted honey, and have produced in this location 85 barrels honey in one season. For particulars write to

32A2t HERBERT CLUTE, Greenwood, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES—everything used by bee-keepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for Catalog. Minnesota Bee-keepers' Supply Mfg. Co., Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn. 18Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**ALBINO QUEENS** If you want the most prolific Queens—If you want the gentlest Bees—If you want the best honey-gatherers you ever saw—try my Albinoes. Warranted Queens, \$1.00; Untested, 75 cents.

9A26t J. D. GIVENS, LISBON, TEX.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Comb Foundation

Wholesale and Retail.

### Working Wax

INTO FOUNDATION FOR CASH A SPECIALTY.

### DO NOT FAIL

Before placing your order, to send me a list of what you need in

### Foundation, Sections,

And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. BEESWAX WANTED.

**GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

# CHEAP FARM LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R. R. in

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

And also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. in the famous

**YAZOO VALLEY**

of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

**CORN AND HOGS.**

## Soil Richest IN THE World.

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

**E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,**

Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., Park Row, Room 413,  
30A16t CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



27A9t

**THE AMERICAN**

**Institute of Phrenology,**  
Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS, incorporated in 1866, opens its next session on Sept. 5, 1899. For prospectus send (free on application) to the Secretary, care of

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

27 East 21st St., NEW YORK.

Please mention the Bee Journal.

## 300 Selected Golden Italian Queens

large and yellow all over, warranted purely mated, reared by Doolittle's method, Queens by return mail, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed; have 11 years' experience. Price of Queens, 75 cents each; 6 for \$4.00; or \$7.00 per dozen. Order quick, as above queens are young and will soon be taken. Read testimonials:

ROMEO, Mich., July 10, 1899.

MR. QUIRIN—Dear Sir:—The queens you sent me have turned out the yellowest bees in my apiary, are gentle to handle, are large and well marked.

C. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

BLOCKLY, Iowa, July 5, 1899.

MR. QUIRIN—Dear Sir:—The queens I got of you last year are giving good satisfaction, better than some untested queens I paid \$1.00 for, to breeders who sell for no less at any time of year.

Yours truly, EDWIN BEVINS.

Address all orders to

**H. G. QUIRIN, Parkertown, Erie Co., Ohio.**  
30A16t Money Order Office, BELLEVUE.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## BEE-SUPPLIES.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Langstroth Hives and everything pertaining to same.

Muth Jars, Muth Honey Extractor—in fact everything used by bee-keepers. Send for our Catalog.

**C. H. W. WEBER,**

2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO,  
Successor to  
CHAS F. MUTH & SON and A. MUTH.

**WANTED!**

**EXTRACTED HONEY**

We are now in shape to buy Extracted Honey, either in large or small lots. Parties having any to offer will do well to sell to us, as Cincinnati is a great market for Extracted Honey. Submit a small sample, stating quantity, style of package, and price expected. Prompt remittances. References:

Western German Bank—The Brighton German Bank Co. (both of Cincinnati, O.)

27Atf

Please mention the Bee Journal.

again, one cannot always find their homes. There is a large red ant that annoys bee-keepers very much along this (Florida) coast. These ants will sometimes destroy a good colony of bees in a few nights, or even in a single night's attack.

C. H. Dibbern—Early in the spring when the ants appear on the surface is a good time to destroy them. Dig a hole into their nests, and pour in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of gasoline—it will fix 'em.

Adrian Getaz—Yes, "Rough on Rats" mixt with honey will do the job. A wire-cloth should be placed so as to prevent the bees from reaching the "stuff." The ants can crawl in thru the meshes.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—If their nests are under or near the hive use scalding water. Follow with a thick coat of quick-lime or tobacco-dust. If your hives have legs, or set on benches with legs or supports, paint around these with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and the ants will not pass over.

Dr. A. B. Mason—Yes, boiling hot water poured on their nests until completely saturated, or coal-oil. Where a quilt and a cover are used the ants will frequently do a "land office business" rearing ants between the quilt and cover. A little lime sprinkled where they congregate will effectually drive them away.

G. W. Demaree—O, my friend, you ask too much, "unless you will permit me to suggest dynamite and blow up Old Earth. Practically, however, you can control the ants that infest your bee-hives, etc., by smearing wet salt in all their lurking-places. It is a little trouble, but it pays me largely for the extra labor.

E. S. Lovesy—I confess that I am stalled on this question. I have used cyanide of potassium, sulphur, salt-peter, vitriol, carbolic acid, strychnine, arsenic, London purple, Paris green, and many others, and I have destroyed many millions, yes, many bushels; but when we come to the scope of the question—a total annihilation of this pest—I have failed to accomplish the desired result. I have heard that there is a powder that will destroy them, which makes them crazy, so that they will kill each other, but so far I have not been able to find it. If any of our friends can solve this secret we will treat them like a prince, if they come our way.



## Good Surplus Honey Crop.

We had severe winter losses here, but what we had left built up rapidly, and a good crop of surplus honey is now being taken off, principally from sweet clover, basswood and white clover. We have had fine rains, and the prospects for a fall honey crop are fine. The price of comb honey is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Kankakee Co., Ill., Aug. 3.

## Doing Moderately Well.

Bees are doing moderately well here. They stored some surplus from alfalfa bloom, but the webworm is fast destroying both bloom and leaf. The worms are also destroying kafir corn.

I have a good home market for all the honey I have produced so far. I am getting 15 cents a section for it. We have had the wettest July on record.

W. H. MEANS.

Greenwood Co., Kans., July 31.

## Experiencing the First Failure.

For the first time since I have become interested in the management of bees for profit, failure is practically stamped on everything apicultural in this part of Can-

## SUFFERERS

FROM LUNG OR KIDNEY

troubles can obtain valuable advice, FREE, by addressing

**DR. PEIRO,**

34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Write at once. Enclose return stamp.

## Gold! Gold! Queens!

Leininger Bros' Queens are worth their weight in gold; large, prolific, yellow, and great RED CLOVER workers. We have secured 112 pounds of honey per colony as the result of the past poor season. Queens from the above strain will be sent by return mail at 50 cents each;  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz., \$2.90. Queens warranted purely mated Italian.

**LEININGER BROS., Ft. Jennings, Ohio.**  
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

IF YOU WANT THE

## BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publiht, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

## Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

**QUEENS** Either 5-banded, Golden or from IMPORTED Italian mothers, 60c each; or 6 for \$3.00. A few fine breeders at \$1.50 each. Give me a trial and let me surprise you. Satisfaction or no pay.

CHAS. H. THIES, Steeleville, Ill.

33Atf Please mention the American Bee Journal.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64-page CATALOG for 1899.  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

## The A. I. Root Company

HAVE ONE OF MY

## Hundred-Dollar Queens,

but I have two others from which I am rearing all queens. The A. I. Root Co. say

## THE BEST BREEDING QUEENS

they ever had came from my apiary, and so say 5,000 other bee-keepers, and I can produce the letters backing up this statement. I have bred out the swarming and vicious characteristics from my strain of bees so that they are practically non-swarmers, and as gentle as one could desire. One Queen, \$1.00; two Queens, \$1.80; six Queens, \$5.00, or \$9.00 per dozen. Everything guaranteed.

**HENRY ALLEY,**

33Atf

WENHAM, ESSEX CO., MASS.

## Better than Ever

Am I prepared to furnish everything needed by the up-to-date bee-keeper, all goods manufactured by THE A. I. ROOT CO., shipped to me in car lots, and sold at their prices. Send for illustrated, 36-page Catalog FREE.

Address, **GEO. E. HILTON,**

17A17t FREMONT, Newaygo Co., MICH.

## Don't Rent

ESTABLISH A HOME OF YOUR OWN

Read "The Corn Belt," a handsome monthly paper, beautifully illustrated, containing exact and truthful information about farm lands in the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for a year's subscription to THE CORN BELT, 209 Adams St., Chicago.





# Golden Italian Queen Free For sending us One New Subscriber.

To any one who is now a subscriber to this journal, and whose subscription is paid to the end of 1899, or beyond, we will mail a Golden Italian Queen free as a premium for sending us one new subscriber for a year, with \$1.00 to pay for same.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ada. Spring weather opened favorably, but unfortunately a large percentage of the bees had wintered poorly; however, during fruit and dandelion bloom they began to build up nicely. The clovers were pretty much all winter-killed, and what little survived failed to secrete very much nectar—barely enough to keep the bees alive.

Of course, our hopes for a harvest were built on basswood, which promised well, but it has come and gone, and we find most of our supers untouched. The atmospheric conditions have been peculiar, inasmuch as cool weather is concerned. While we have had abundant rains, yet not too much at any time; and while the days were sometimes very warm, yet the nights were always cool, and sometimes even cold. This low temperature at night, I think, is largely responsible for the light honey-flow.

But notwithstanding my light surplus of only six pounds on an average per colony, I am pleased to be able to say that the prospects are now good for the bees filling up their hives nicely for winter, for which we are very thankful indeed. I am also pleased to say that honey-dew has not made its appearance thus far. Swarming was very light so far as I have learned thruout the Province.

D. W. HEISE.

Ontario, Canada, Aug. 5.

## Bees Doing Well.

My bees are doing well. I saved two out of ten colonies last winter, and now have six, all working in supers. I have taken 72 pounds of honey from one colony, and will get two supers more from the same. Pretty good, isn't it?

D. R. CRALL.

Du Page Co., Ill., Aug. 7.

## Fairly Good Prospects for Honey.

The prospect for a honey crop hereabouts is fairly good, tho the bees did not begin work in the supers until nearly July. But tho the crop will be fair there will not be enough for home demand, on account of the greatly diminished number of colonies.

Bees have not swarmed much on account of the poor prospects in June, and when the harvest came it was so sudden that the bees lent their whole energy to the gathering of it. I have 10 colonies now, an increase of only two new swarms. This is what is left of 30 put into winter quarters last fall.

S. H. HERRICK.

Winnebago Co., Ill., July 25.

## Foul Brood—Careless Bee-Keepers.

Bees free of disease are doing well. White clover yields finely this year. Alfalfa is cut usually just as it is ready for the bees. Foul brood seems to be driving the bee-business out of the hands of the common farmers, as not one in ten will follow the inspector's instructions and clear their apiaries. An apiary that last year contained 80 colonies was reduced by foul brood to 29, and nearly all of these were

## Italian Queens

Reared from the best 3-band honey-gatherers by Doolittle's method. Prices—45 cents each; ½ dozen, \$2.50; one dozen, \$4.50. SAFE ARRIVAL.

Address, **W. J. FOREHAND,**  
28A6t FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BY RETURN MAIL GOLDEN BEAUTY ITALIAN QUEENS**  
—reared from IMPORTED MOTHERS. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, \$1.00.

**TERRAL BROS.** Lampasas, Lamp. Co. Tex  
18A6t Please mention the Bee Journal.

## PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.



**Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation**  
Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually workt the quickest of any foundation made.

**J. A. VAN DEUSEN,**  
Sole Manufacturer,  
Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

## The Midland Farmer

(SEMI-MONTHLY).

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley. Page departments to every branch of Farming and Stock-Raising. Plain and Practical—Seasonable and Sensible. Send 25 cents, silver or two-cent stamps, and a list of your neighbors (for free samples), and we will enter your name for 1 year. (If you have not received your money's worth at end of year, we will, upon request, continue the paper to you free of cost another year).

**W. M. BARNUM, Publisher,**

Wainwright Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
7Dt6 Please mention the Bee Journal.



## IF YOU CAN'T

find exactly the fence you want, write us. We think we make it, and if we don't, we can try.

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Honey Wanted.

We want to correspond with parties who have it to sell in large or small quantities. Address, giving source gathered from, style of package, quantity offered and price crated and delivered to your depot.

**THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,**  
32Atf FAIRFIELD, WAYNE CO., ILL.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

foul; all were shaken into clean hives and frames, and built up, equalized, and now we have 24 all on newly-built combs; these bid fair to store enough for winter.

We use a large solar wax-extractor 3x6 feet to melt the combs and honey out of the frames; even the candied and thick honey runs when the sun shines direct. (The brood and all foulness is cut out first.) The honey tho somewhat dark is quite good. The frames and slumgum will be boiled later, and the wax taken out with hot water and a press.

We find few bee-keepers who will pay for bee-papers, and this discourages us in trying to educate them, but we are at home among the bees. A. T. FOSTER (Inspector.)

Boulder Co., Colo., July 28.

## Rather Short White Honey Crop.

There is a rather short crop of white honey this year. It was largely caused by dry weather. I hope for a good crop from buckwheat and fall flowers. Many colonies were weak, owing to severe winter.

CHAS. B. ALLEN.

Oswego Co., N. Y., July 26.

## Bees Have Done Nothing.

Bees have done nothing so far, even worse than last year at this time. I think in this part of the country we lost fully 75 percent of our bees, and if we do not get a good fall flow of honey, next winter will finish many more colonies. I fed my bees a good deal, a part of the summer.

D. J. BLOCHER.

Stephenson Co., Ill., July 28.

## Bees Doing No Good.

Our bees are doing no good thus far this summer. We fed about \$12 worth of white sugar last spring, and have to feed again to keep the breath of life in some of the colonies, altho the first of June they were in the best of condition. All around us are many acres of red clover in full bloom; just across the road from our farm is a large field of 20 acres of red clover in blossom, but bees seem to get nothing from it. There seems to be some white clover, but the most of it was of this year's growth, and then the weather did not seem to be quite right while it was in blossom.

We have too many colonies in one place, I think, and we will unite and reduce the number as fast as we can. If put up at sale they bring but about \$1.50 to \$2.00 a colony, and I think it will pay best to unite all small and dark-colored colonies, and keep the combs for spring feeding, as we think they will get some honey yet this fall. We have now 140 colonies.

To care for bees at our out-apiary is very laborious, and we had to pay from \$10 to \$20 for the privilege of keeping them in a man's orchard, and if they failed to get a crop we felt it worse than when kept at home. I

don't know as they fail of a crop any of tenger now that all are at home, than when kept in two apiaries. But when all are kept at home we don't feel the failure of a honey crop as we do when having them away from home, as we do not need to work with them much.

As we so often have a failure of the honey crop, it seems to me no one should engage in bee-keeping without some other industry to go along with it, except in favorable localities. A few colonies of bees may be profitably kept along with almost any other pursuit. It discourages people to keep them alone.

We are feeding now out-of-doors in a shallow box that holds about 3 pails of syrup, granulated sugar mixt with water, and the box has lath nailed together with little blocks between them to keep the bees from swamping in the syrup. They will take that amount up in less than an hour, and before I can get it all poured in they begin to come for it; in 5 minutes after poured in, the box or trough is covered

with bees, but they are very peaceable about it. I feed at all hours, or when it is convenient. Feed but once a day, about a tablespoonful to the hive. It is but a little bother to feed in that way.

MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

Warren Co., Ill., Aug. 2.

### Getting Bees into Sections.

As I have read with interest the discussions of large and small hives, and the likes and dislikes for the shallow extracting-frame, I will tell you how I manage, mine with success.

I use the 8-frame dovetail hive, and the shallow frames, for starting the bees in the sections. I put the shallow frames on as soon as the bees get crowded; in a few days they will rush the honey up to make room below, then as soon as the flow comes I raise the super and place the sections under. When the sections are well started, extract the frames, and place them back in the super. Now raise the hive and place

the super underneath. This makes room for the queen. By cutting out queen-cells once I kept down swarming this season, and my best colony gave me 60 pounds of clover honey. My colonies are very strong in bees.

I think a good deal of the "Old Reliable."

A. A. WENNEKER.

Montgomery Co., Mo., Aug. 7.

### Not a Very Good Season.

I have 80 colonies of bees at present, and am getting two shipments per week from Wisconsin. The season here so far has not been very good, as we have had too much rain, but the prospects are good for a fall flow from asters, fireweed and Spanish-needle.

I can't get along without the "Old Reliable."

E. C. NOLAN.

Midland Co., Mich., July 31.

### Not a Good Season.

The season has not been a good one for bees in this locality. The spring was late, and there was too much rain in May and June. Conditions are improving. I bought one swarm in the spring of 1898, captured another, and bought two more this spring, and I now have 14 colonies, all doing well, and some of them busy in the sections.

CHAS. W. WOLBERT.

Union Co., S. Dak., Aug. 1.

### Fair White Honey Crop.

Bees are gathering but little honey now, tho if we had a rain they would make a living until buckwheat bloom.

The crop from white clover was fair both in quality and quantity. Sweet clover is still in bloom, but bees work on it but little except in early mornings.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Erie Co., Ohio, Aug. 2.

### Bees Have Done Poorly.

This part of the country was visited by a terrific hail and wind storm July 6, which took my entire farm crops. My bees have done very poorly; there was no basswood honey, still the trees bloomed profusely. I have six colonies of hybrid and black bees. I intend to get six Italian queens this fall and Italianize my bees, which I transferred from the woods.

C. A. WARNER.

Kandiyohi Co., Minn., Aug. 2.

### Not Doing as Well as Last Year.

Bees are gradually filling their supers, but are not doing as well as last year. Here the honey never comes in fast—between 3 and 4 pounds a day is the best I have noticed on the scales under my best colony; but our season is a long one, and I have never failed to get a surplus ranging from 30 to 200 pounds per colony.

Hall Co., Nebr., July 29. J. F. EGGERS.

**California!** If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

### The Pacific Rural Press,

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

### PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market Street, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

### FREE FOR A MONTH ....

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

### Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

**WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

# The Novelty Pocket-Knife

(A heavier and stronger knife than the one we offered heretofore.)



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

**Your Name on the Knife.**—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

**The Novelty Knife** is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the Subscriber.

**The Material** entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

**Why Own the Novelty Knife?** In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

**How to Get this Valuable Knife.**—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book, BEES AND HONEY. We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE G. B. LEWIS CO'S BEE-HIVES AND SECTIONS ARE MODELS OF PERFECTION.

This is the verdict of thousands of customers and the acknowledgment of competitors. Our unrivaled facilities, coupled with 25 years of manufacturing experience, enable us to anticipate and supply every want and need of the bee-keeper, promptly and accurately. **YOU WANT THE BEST**—they cost no more.

A copy of our Catalog and Pricelist mailed free upon application.

**Factories and Main Office—WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.**

### Branch Offices and Warerooms:

G. B. LEWIS CO.,  
515 First Ave., N.E., - Minneapolis, Minn.  
G. B. LEWIS CO.,  
19 South Alabama Street, - Indianapolis, Ind.

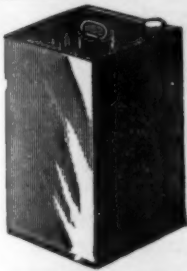
### AGENCIES:

E. T. ABBOTT, - - - St. Joseph, Mo.  
L. C. WOODMAN, - - - Grand Rapids, Mich.  
FRED FOULGER & SONS, - Ogden, Utah.  
SMITH'S CASH STORE, San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.**





## Basswood Extracted Honey For Sale! IN 60-POUND CANS.

We are prepared to furnish the best new Basswood Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, at these prices: Sample for 8 cents, to cover package and postage; one 60-pound can, at 8 cents a pound; two cans or more, 7½ cents a pound—CASH WITH ORDER. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**OUR MOTTO: WELL MANUFACTURED STOCK—QUICK SHIPMENTS.**

## Sections, Shipping-Cases and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

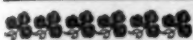
We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The BASSWOOD in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the ONE-PIECE HONEY-SECTIONS—selected, young and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

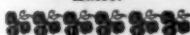
**Marshfield Manufacturing Company,**

Please mention the Bee Journal when writing.

**MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN.**



Bingham & Hetherington  
Uncapping-  
Knife.



### PRICES OF

## Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers AND HONEY-KNIVES.

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made) 4-in. stove. Doz. \$13.00; each, by mail, \$1.50	
Doctor..... 3½ in. stove. Doz. 9.00; " 1.10	
Conqueror..... 3-in. stove. Doz. 6.50; " 1.00	
Large..... 2½ in. stove. Doz. 5.00; " .90	
Plain..... 2-in. stove. Doz. 4.75; " .70	
Little Wonder (weight 10 ounces) 2-in. stove. Doz. 4.50; " .60	
Honey-Knife..... Doz. 6.00; " .80	

Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements. Before buying a Smoker or Knife, look up its record and pedigree.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A DOLLAR; ONE-HALF CENT FOR A MONTH.

Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

January 27, 1897.

Truly, W. H. HAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.**

## Carloads of Bee- Hives.....

Sections,  
Shipping-Cases,  
Comb Foundation



and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

**INTER-STATE MFG. CO., Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.

**NEW LONDON, WIS.,**

Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of ... **Bee-Keepers' Supplies...**

They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of **Bee-Hives, Sections, &c.**, that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

**Send for Circular** and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.

**Don't fail to mention the Bee Journal when writing advertisers.**

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—At this date very little comb honey has come on the market of this season's yield, and none of it would grade more than No. 1; it has sold at 12@13 cents, not any dark or amber offered. Extracted sells readily at 7@8c for white; amber, 6½@7½c; dark, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 25@26c. **R. A. BURNETT & Co.**

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—A small shipment of new comb honey on the market is selling at 14@15c. Good demand. **C. C. CLEMONS & Co.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Old stock is entirely cleaned up, and good demand now for new crop. We quote: Fancy white, 13c; No. 1, 12c; fancy amber, 11c; No. 1, 10c. Extracted in good demand with market firm. Fancy Florida, 7½c; choice, 6½@7c; amber, 5½@6c. Other Southern, 65@70c per gallon for choice, and 55@60c for common. No demand for buckwheat honey at this time. Beeswax dull at 25@26c.

**HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—White comb, 11½@12½c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 7½@7¾c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

A shipment of 124 cases extracted went forward by Panama steamer this week for New York. Market is decidedly firm for both comb and extracted, especially for best qualities. Stocks are small, both here and in the interior.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1 white, 12@13c; A No. 1 amber, 10@11c; No. 2 amber, 9@10c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 6c; buckwheat, 5c.

**A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.**

BOSTON, May 17.—Fancy white, 12½@13c; A No. 1, 11@12c; No. 1, 10c; light amber, 9c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted Florida, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

The demand for both comb and extracted honey has settled down to the usual small proportions of summer, and prices quoted would be shaded some, too, as stocks are a little heavier than is liked at this season of the year.

**BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—The honey season has opened in a moderate way, a few small lots of new arriving. Extra fancy 1-pound combs, 13@14c; fair to good, 11@12c; dark, poor, etc., 8@9c.

**BATTERSON & Co.**

OMAHA, July 18.—Altho first receipts of new crop Southern honey were recorded early in June, there has not been any regularity about them since. A straggling lot of comb turns up now and then, and, when quality is choice to fancy, is eagerly picked up at 14@15c. A little lot of 1898 crop was received a few days ago and went at 13 cents, quality not above choice. For extracted there is not such an urgent demand, still, 7½@8c would be obtainable in a small way. The heavy buyers will hold back until later in the season, expecting to purchase on about the same basis of values as last year. Early shipments of all the comb that can be gotten out is certainly advisable; there will not be any chance of holding out with present quotations after the first demand is satisfied.

**PEYCKE BROS.**

DETROIT, July 15.—No old honey to quote, and no new offered. Prices are liable to rule higher as crop is short. The abundance of rain will no doubt help the crop of fall honey. Beeswax in good supply at 23@24c. **M. H. HUNT & SON.**

**WANTED.**—Comb and extracted honey; state price, kind, and quantity.

**R. A. BURNETT & CO.,**

33A13 163 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Bee = Supplies.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

## Italian Queens.

4 and 5 banded, not a hybrid in the yard. Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.

**WALTER S. POUDER,**

512 Mass. Ave.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

# Order Early

There are indications that the demand for SUPPLIES will be very large this season, and everyone should order as early as possible. We have large facilities for manufacturing all kinds of

## Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

And will serve our customers as quickly as possible.

**Falcon Sections are the Finest Made.**

1899 Catalog ready Feb. 1. Copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER (20 pages) free. Address

**The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



We make the New  
**Champion Chaff-Hive**  
with fence and plain sections, and a full line of other

### SUPPLIES.

A postal sent us with your name for a Catalog will meet with the greatest surprise. **R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BEES QUEENS**  
Smokers, Sections,  
Comb Foundation  
And all Apiarian Supplies  
cheap. Send for  
FREE Catalogue. **E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Ill.**  
14A1y Please mention the Bee Journal.

**M. H. HUNT & SON,**

SELL ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES.  
Shipping-Cases and Danz. Cartons are what you need to display and ship your honey in. Send for Catalog. **BELL BRANCH, MICH.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Special Summer School of Shorthand

For the benefit of Teachers, Students, and others.

Six Weeks' Course for only \$15.00.  
Send for Catalog.

**Eclectic Shorthand College,**  
Headquarters of the Cross Eclectic System,  
**518 Ashland Block, CHICAGO.**  
39A1y Please mention the Bee Journal.

# I ARISE



To say to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL that **DOOLITTLE** ... has concluded to sell **QUEENS** in their season during 1899, at the following prices:

1 Untested Queen .. \$1.00  
6 Untested Queens.. 4.50  
12 Untested Queens 8.00  
1 Tested Queen .... 1.50  
3 Tested Queens .... 3.50  
1 select tested queen 2.00  
3 " " Queens 4.00  
Select Tested Queen, previous season's rearing, \$3; Extra Selected, for breeding, the very

best, \$5.00. About a pound of Bees in a 2-frame Nucleus, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.  
Circular free, giving full particulars regarding each class of Queens. Address,

**G. M. DOOLITTLE,**  
Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

11A26t Please mention Bee Journal when writing

22nd  
Year

# Dadant's Foundation.

22nd  
Year

## Why does it sell so well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.  
Because in 22 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.



## We guarantee satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.**

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

The following dealers handle our Foundation:

G. B. Lewis Co.....	Watertown, Wis.	J. Nebel & Son .....	High Hill, Mo.
E. Kretschmer.....	Red Oak, Iowa.	G. W. Fassett.....	Middlebury, Vt.
J. M. Jenkins.....	Wetumpka, Ala.	J. W. Bittenbender.....	Knoxville, Iowa.
Portland Seed Co.....	Portland, Oregon.	J. L. Gray .....	St. Cloud, Minn.
E. T. Abbott.....	St. Joseph, Mo.	Pierce Seed and Produce Co.....	Pueblo, Colo.
L. C. Woodman.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	F. Foulger & Sons.....	Ogden, Utah.
J. Nysewander.....	Des Moines Iowa	R. H. Schmidt & Co.....	Sheboygan, Wis.
Inter-State Mfg. Co.....	Hudson, Wis.	Vickery Bros.....	Evansville, Ind.
Reynolds Elevator Co.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	C. H. W. Weber.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.

The L. A. Watkins Merchandise Co., Denver, Colo.

## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised. The Classic in Bee-Culture—  
Price, \$1.25, by mail.

## Beeswax Wanted at all times.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.



For Apiarian Supplies, address **LEAHY MFG. CO.,** Higginsville, Mo.  
1730 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.  
404 Broadway, E. St. Louis, Ill.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Shipping=Cases.

Do you want nice, white Shipping-Cases, smooth and accurately made? We have them, and they cost no more than others charge for cases made from cull lumber. Ours are made in Wisconsin, from white basswood, and there are none nicer. 12 and 24 sections are the regular sizes, with 2 or 3 inch glass.

We want a quantity of

**BEES**  
on Langstroth frames, preferred, from this vicinity.  
Catalog of Apiarian Supplies, etc., free.

**I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Honey Wanted Any Quantity

If you have honey to dispose of, write us, stating the kind, quality, quantity, how put up, and the price wanted. If extracted, kindly send small sample when you write.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.